

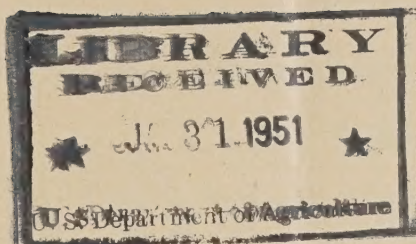
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Pearcy Nursery, Knight.
Salem, Oreg.



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SALEM OREGON

Growing Things

DECEMBER, 1950

Dwarf Fruit Trees

The Western Washington Experiment Station recently issued a report on dwarf fruit trees which we will attempt to summarize here, briefly.

A great interest has developed in dwarf fruit trees, partly for commercial use, but largely to provide small fruit trees adapted to small home grounds. Many have the idea that dwarf trees of all kinds of fruit are available. This, unfortunately, is not true. There is really no satisfactory dwarfing stock for stone fruits, although some trees are offered as dwarf cherry and dwarf plum and peach. (The term "dwarf" is a relative one. With the stone fruits the dwarfs are less vigorous than the trees on standard roots but are not the pint size trees that many picture in thinking of mature dwarf fruit trees.)

The great development in dwarf trees has taken place in apple and pear dwarfing. The Malling station in England has segregated the dwarfing stocks for apple and pear to the extent that we can have trees that are very dwarf, or can have them semi-dwarf. The Malling IX rootstock is the most dwarfing. Its great fault lies in danger of breaking off at the union. It must be staked through much of its life to prevent breakage at the union. It is because of this poor union that dwarfing occurs, it is thought.

Dwarf trees fruit earlier than most standard trees. They are easy to spray and to prune and are interesting to garden with.

Fall Color

Most gardeners are mindful of colorful flower colors but too few plan deliberately for fall color of leaves. Many trees and shrubs put on a wonderful display of red, orange and yellow color in the fall months. With a little planning, the garden can be made as interesting in the autumn months as during the spring period of blossom.

Perhaps the most striking display of color that we observed in the nursery this fall came from our Oxydendron arboreum or sourwood tree. This fine tree is little known here, but is very much worth-while. In August it sends forth masses of "lily of the valley"-like flowers. Then in September the leaves fire up and hang on until well into November. Oxydendron is excellent for associating with other ericaceous shrubs, such as heathers, rhododendrons, kalmia and pernettya.

The Franklinia, another ericaceous tree, also produced masses of brilliant red leaves

four to six inches long. The flowers on this tree appeared in late August and kept repeating until late October. As we have observed in our own grounds this tree grows at about the same rate as the pink Florida dogwood. We believe it is most effectively grown with many stems like a large shrub. This is the long lost tree of Franklin's time, discovered growing wild during colonial times, in Georgia, found a second time and since then never found growing wild anywhere. It is a cousin of the camellia and the tea.

Red Maple is a larger growing tree that usually colors up in a stunning fashion in the fall. It is a medium growing tree.

The native vine maple is a tough, hardy small tree or large shrub that puts on a fall display, especially colorful if planted in soil that is not well watered in fall. This variety can now be purchased from nurseries.

Acer ginnala, or ginnala maple (sometimes called Amur maple) is a recent introduction from Manchuria. It makes a small tree or large shrub, similar to our vine maple, and colors most gorgeously in fall. From our single season of observation of this newcomer, we judge that this will become a very popular tree. Its habit of growth should make it valuable for use in small yards.

The leaves of the Florida dogwood and the Japanese snowball also add to the fall color display.

Blueberries in the Garden

H. E. DREW, Blueberry Expert

The cultivated blueberries now grown for market or in home gardens are descendants of plants that were originally native to the swamps of New Jersey. Almost 50 years ago selections were made of the best plants to be found in the wild. They were crossed with each other and the plants from these crosses started the line of improved blueberries grown today.

Since the original plants were found growing on very acid, swampy peat soil, the conclusion was drawn that blueberries required that kind of soil. Today, through many years of experiment and trials and error, we know that is not correct.

Blueberries do require an acid soil. They require good moisture during the growing season and they require a soil that is porous and open. It may be a peat or muck, or a loam or

(continued on next page)

Here and There...

The Madras Garden club is sponsoring a tree planting program in their, more or less, treeless town. They are also backing the landscaping of a four acre tract near their grade school.

The Salem Heights garden club sponsored a similar planting program, that of planting flowering crab apples along the "blossom route" in the hills south of Salem. After these trees attain a few more years growth people will be making a drive through this region just to admire the beautiful crab apple blossoms.

There are few small towns in this valley but what could be made finer places to live in if organized drives were made to line the curbs with beautiful trees, to improve church and school grounds and to beautify other public areas.

Forty or fifty years ago, before the auto era, the curbs of Portland were lined with miles and miles of rose bushes, all planted because of an organized effort, and Portland is to this day known as the rose city. Why cannot we have a "hawthorne city," or a flowering plum or flowering cherry or flowering crab-apple town in our valley? Our garden clubs should take the lead in drives for better plantings which make for better towns and better places in which to live.

Do you remember those hot days last summer when you could have used some shade in your yard? Now is the time to provide for shade for the future. If quick shade is desired, one must either plant rapid growing trees or else buy large trees of the slower growing varieties. Weeping willow, Oregon maple, Carolina poplar and locust are among the very fast growing sorts. However, fast growing trees have a way of developing into big trees that are very competitive with other vegetation. If large trees are to be planted to start with, then one should plant in December, January or February, at the latest, so that the big tree may become established before growing season approaches. If one uses big trees he should be sure to buy trees that have been transplanted in the nursery several times. When one moves a tree that has never been transplanted, he cuts off most of the small active roots in digging the tree, leaving only the coarse, inactive roots. A transplanted tree is root-pruned when dug up, then replanted to grow in the nursery two or three additional years. This causes a development of fine roots

(continued on next page)

Shrubs

Vines

Fruit Trees

Shade Trees

Berry Bushes

Rose Bushes

LOOK OVER OUR DISPLAY AT OUR DOWNTOWN SALESYARD

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Salem, Oregon

KNIGHT PEARCY NURSERY

Mail Address: P. O. Box.12

Sales Yard Open Weekdays, 9 to 5—Sundays, 10 till 5

Lawn Seed

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SEND FOR FREE PRICE LIST OF ROSE BUSHES

Fertilizers

Bulbs

For Christmas . . .

GIVE GIFTS THAT GROW!

Give Living Gifts . . . Lasting Gifts

GIVE GIFTS THAT INCREASE IN VALUE THROUGH THE YEARS

Christmas Suggestions

\$1.00 or under

Hydrangeas
Hyacinth Bulbs
Peony Roots
Heather
Tulip Bulbs
Climbing Roses
Bush Roses
1 Year Fruit Trees
Weigelas
Forsythias

\$1.25 to \$1.50

Azaleas
2 Year Fruit Trees
Rock Daphne
Camellias
Aucuba
Tamarix
Spanish Broom
Viburnum Burkwoodi
Weeping Willow

\$1.75 to \$3.00

Pernettya
Native Rhododendron
Grafted Rhododendrons
Camellias
Skimmia
Daphne
Nandina
Azaleas
Flowering Crabapples
Silk Tree

Nursery Gift Certificates

The easy way to do your Christmas shopping. Shop by mail or by phone. Send us a check in the amount that you wish to spend on the gift, together with name of party to receive the gift. We will send you by return mail a gift certificate that will enable the recipient to pick out any article of his choice to the amount of the order and at any time within a year.

Why Spend Hours Shopping When This Easy Way Is Available?

Visit our Salesyard in Downtown Salem and Look over our Assortment of Shrubs, Rose Bushes, Fruit and Shade Trees.

Knight Percy Nursery

375 S. Liberty St. (3 blocks south of State St.)

Salem, Oregon

Mail Address, P. O. Box 12

Phone 3-3212

Salesyard Open Daily 9:00 till 5:00.

Sunday, 10:00 till 5:00

BLUEBERRIES IN THE GARDEN

(continued from preceding page)

sandy loam. All of these fulfill the requirements.

Knowing this about the soil that blueberries require, we find it practical to grow blueberries in the garden almost anywhere in Western Oregon. Where the native soils do not measure up, it is a simple matter to correct the soil so they will be successful.

Almost all soils in Western Oregon are sufficiently acid for blueberries. If in doubt about your particular soil, have the simple test made for acidity. Your County Agent can do it, or tell you where to have it done. A pound of sulphur per plant when planting will make any soil sufficiently acid if it is only slightly acid.

The soil must be porous and open so the fiber roots can penetrate it easily. Blue berries will not grow on clay or other tight and compact soils. If your particular soil is too compact or clay-like, for each plant dig a hole 3 feet across and 2 feet deep and fill this with a soil made of half horticultural peat and half sandy soil. They will thrive in this indefinitely.

Blueberries require a good supply of moisture during June, July and August. They should receive enough moisture so they will have moist roots all summer.

Fertilizer is important. Blueberries are especially fond of nitrogen and this should be supplied in the form of an acid fertilizer or simply by applications of ammonium sulfate or ammophos 16-20. Two applications per year

are better than one. The first should be about March 15th and the second 6 weeks later. The amount to supply will, of course, depend on the size of the plant. A three year old plant will use 2 applications of 4 oz. each. A plant 6 to 8 years old will like 2 applications of 10-12 oz. each.

There are available today many choice varieties and some not so choice. Your best protection is to deal with a reliable nurseryman. The earliest ripen their fruit in late June and excellent berries can be had from then until September. When planting in the garden it does not pay to plant more than 2 or 3 varieties. The reason is that if the berries are strung along too long on a number of plants you seldom get enough at one time. The following are excellent varieties for home use: Harding and Rancocas early, Stanley and Pioneer mid-season, Pemberton and Burlington late. There are several other choice varieties available.

Blueberries require a little shaping and pruning each dormant season. Remove the oldest wood and any that is developing short twiggy growth. Save the strong new growth for that furnishes the berries in the coming summer.

In addition to the magnificent berries they provide, blueberry plants are one of our most attractive shrubs. The bell shaped white flowers in the spring, the berries during the summer and the beautiful red, crimson and scarlet colors in the fall make the plants desirable in the finest landscape plantings, in addition to the row in the garden to furnish those unbeatable pies.

HERE AND THERE . . .

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close to the main stem, which are not injured when the final transplanting is made to the customer's grounds.

While the government regulations for loans are being tightened up, it is still possible to use the Home Modernization loan to finance lawn and shrub landscape work. This is the same deal that most people use in buying refrigerators. A hundred dollar job can be financed by paying 10% down, with the balance in monthly payments of \$8.78. The interest and carrying charges on \$100 amount to \$5.28.

A planting made piece-meal is usually not as satisfactory as one planted more or less complete at one time. The small monthly payments and small cost of this plan of financing make it possible for anyone to get his landscape work done now so that he can get immediate satisfaction from it. Your nurseryman has particulars pertaining to this type of financing, or your bank can explain the details, which are simple.

In an effort to grow several varieties of fruit in a small yard many people are going to the dwarf trees. In many cases the same result can be had by planting a combination tree on which are grafted three or four varieties of apple or of pear, or of cherry. In some cases this combination tree is to be preferred. For one thing, four varieties of apples can be had on a single apple tree at a lower cost than where four dwarf trees are purchased. Nearly every back yard needs some shade. A combination apple or cherry tree can provide this shade, if properly located, and at the same time produce a succession of fruits. With apples one may have a summer apple, an early fall apple, a late fall variety and a winter variety, all on the one tree.

There is a growing interest regarding flowering shade trees. *Halesia monticola*, or mountain Silverbell, is an interesting flowering tree that is little known here. The outstanding characteristic of *Halesia* is their attractive, pendulous, clustered, white bell-shaped flowers that are produced in May as the leaves are developing. The flowers are produced on past season or older wood. The leaves are not outstanding. The fall foliage color is yellow. *Halesia* has no particular soil requirements. It is a medium growing tree.

While September and October are the ideal months in which to plant Dutch bulbs, such as tulips, hyacinths, crocus and daffodils, they can be satisfactorily planted as late as New Year's day. The late planted bulbs will generally produce slightly smaller flowers the first season of bloom and will bloom a little later than those planted in early fall. These bulbs can be left in the ground for from three to five years before being dug up and separated.

The larger the tree the more difficult it is to transplant. Nevertheless, some pretty large trees can be safely moved, provided they have been properly grown and are properly planted.

Large trees are better moved during December and January or early February than later on. The early moved tree has an opportunity to establish itself before the warm, more trying weather conditions prevail.

A transplanted tree is far more safe to move than one that has grown all its life in one spot in the nursery. One, two and three year old trees will generally move safely without having been previously transplanted, but older trees should be transplanted stock.

A transplanted tree is one that was dug up in the nursery when two or three years old, root-pruned and then planted back and grown on for another two or three years. This cutting back of the roots causes the development of a great mass of roots close to the main stem, whereas a tree the same age and grown all its life in its original location will have only a few heavy, coarse roots in the area close to

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HERE AND THERE . . .

(continued from preceding page)

the tree and all the smaller, more active roots being located at a distance from the main stem will be lost in transplanting. This is one of the reasons why it is difficult to transplant a tree from the woods.

These larger trees, when moved to the home grounds, should be securely guyed down to prevent wind-whipping since this creates air spaces around the root area and causes loss of many trees. A liberal use of peat moss or compost and thorough watering the first summer will also pay dividends.

Too many people have the belief that trees and shrubs can be planted only in the spring. This may be true in the East where climatic conditions are tough, but here in the Willamette valley we plant all winter, any time that the ground is not frozen. Balled shrubs and trees (by balled shrubs we mean those evergreens that are dug with an earth ball that is protected by burlap) are planted from September until June. Trained planters can plant balled stock all the year around.

Bare-rooted plants, such as fruit and shade trees, berry bushes and rose bushes are planted from the time that they drop their leaves in November until their buds start swelling in April. December and January planting of this class of material is better than the later planting.

Peonies and iris are planted from September until January.

Dutch bulbs, such as crocus, daffodils, hyacinths and tulips, are planted from September until the first of the year. Dahlias and glads and tuberous begonias are tender and are planted in late spring.

Our Franklinia trees planted in our display grounds at the nursery bloomed heavily this fall. They bloomed in September and October. The flowers resemble those of the dogwood tree. Later the big leaves assumed brilliant fall colors. The Franklinia, a cousin of the Camellia, thrives under the same soil conditions as do the rhododendrons. It grows slowly, being about as slow growing as is the Florida dogwood.

The Oxydendron trees, also slow growing, displayed their andromeda-like flowers in mid-summer and then in fall were ablaze with brilliant color.

Our Styrax and Halesia trees displayed their silver-bell flowers in late spring.

The big Mimosa tree on the Salem post-office grounds passed through the 10 below temperature of the past winter without apparent injury. At our nursery, where the temperature was still lower, our Mimosas were injured, although not killed. The postoffice tree bloomed well this summer. It is a very interesting tree with its bright summer blooms. This is the tree that is also known as a Silk tree.

Tamarix is a pink-flowered, fluffy, gray foliaged shrub that will grow to considerable height if not pruned back. It does especially well at the seaside. It is at home in the Willamette valley.

Tamarix is a graceful shrub with tiny, scale-like leaves and with fluffy pink flowers. It should be planted in the sun.

The Variety Africana flowers during spring and should be pruned back nearly to the ground immediately after flowering. Gallica blooms during early summer. It should be pruned back during the winter.

Tamarix does not transplant well when handled bare-root. It is best grown in the nursery in cans so that the planter can have a full, undisturbed root system. The plants from cans move easily.

GRAPES

These varieties mature here.

2-Year Vines, 50c each; \$5.00 a dozen
Listed in approximate order of ripening.

PERLE DE CSABA — Early, white,
European type.

SENECA—White, Fine.

ONTARIO—Green.

NIAGARA—White.

EY. MUSCAT—White, European type.

HUBBARD—Big blue.

FREDONIA—Fine blue.

CAMPBELL—Early, big blue.

LUCILE—Red.

SWEETWATER—White.

RIPLEY—White.

WORDEN—Blue.

CONCORD—Blue.

GOLDEN MUSCAT—European hybrid,
Golden.

SALEM—Pink.

URBANA—Pink.

BACO—An early blue wine grape. Tremendous producer.

SEIBEL 1000—Productive juice grape.

The easy way to Xmas shop is to buy Nursery Gift Certificates. You can do this shopping right from home. Simply send your nurseryman the amount that you wish to spend; send the name of the party to whom the gift is intended and a certificate entitling the recipient to select his own gift from the nurseryman's stock will be mailed back to you. This saves you shopping trouble and it permits the other fellow to select the exact variety of his choice and to do it when he wants the shrubs.

WANTED—An old GP John Deere tractor with steel wheels. This is the old model with arched front axle. Write particulars to Knight Percy Nursery, Salem, P.O. Box 12.

The National Rose jury made no selection for All-American award for 1951. Instead they selected the following as the top ten of All-American winners for the past ten years. HOW MANY OF THESE TOP SELECTIONS DO YOU HAVE ?

Peace—introduced in 1946	
Charlotte Armstrong	1941
Lowell Thomas	1944
Tallyho	1949
Noctourne	1948
Rubaiyat	1947
Forty-Niner	1949
K T Marshall	1944
Mirandy	1945
San Fernando	1948

DECEMBER SPECIAL —

Lombardy Poplar trees, 7 to 8 feet tall.
Regularly \$1.50 each.

Special — 10 or more trees at \$1.00 each this month only.

Lombardy poplar is a rapid growing, tall narrow growing tree. Ideal for windbreak or tall screen.

FRUIT TREES

COMBINATION TREES with 3 Varieties on a Single Tree.

2, 3 or 4 varieties of Apple, or of Pear, or of Cherry.

\$2.50 to \$5.00 Per Tree

1 year Fruit Trees...\$1.00 each

2 year Trees...\$1.50 each

Older Fruit Trees.....\$2.50 to \$3.50 each

NUT, FIG, ALMOND, APRICOT

and a large selection of varieties of APPLE, PEACH, PEAR, PLUM
and CHERRY Trees. Dwarf Fruit Trees.

30 VARIETIES OF GRAPES.

BERRIES OF ALL KINDS.

A Complete Selection at Our Downtown Salesyard.

Town Salesyard Open Daily 9 till 5 and Sunday, 10 till 5.

Patented Bush Roses

Many of the finer, new roses are patented. The price on such varieties is standard all over America. We grow part of our patents under license from the patentees. The others are grown for us by Oregon growers, so that we offer acclimated bushes. These are available in December.

APPLAUSE—Won Gold medal at Bagatelle Gardens in Paris. Many petaled blooms are dazzling light red in ovoid bud. Buds and flowers are large and pleasantly fragrant. Vigorous compact plant is very productive of blooms. \$1.75.

BRAVO—A big, bold, red rose. New this year. Brilliant even in hottest weather. \$2.00.

CHARLOTTE ARMSTRONG—The first "all-American" selection and still one of the three or four top varieties. Long pointed blood-red buds. Large, double, fragrant, spectrum-red to cerise blooms. \$1.50.

CRIMSON GLORY—Long, pointed bud. Large semi-double, fragrant, deep velvety crimson blooms. \$1.35.

CHINA DOLL—This polyantha produces one to two-inch pink baby roses in unbelievable quantities, often having 200 blooms at one time. The 18-inch plants produce continually. \$1.25.

DEBONAIR—A profusion of mimosa yellow buds that open to high-centered clear primrose-yellow flowers. Old fashioned rose fragrance. \$1.50.

ECLIPSE—Long pointed buds of yellow. \$1.35.

FANDANGO—Rich, deep scarlet ovoid buds. Flower opens bright cerise red that is attractive until last petal falls. Petals large, crisp and ruffled. One of the first to bloom in spring and blooms continuously. Mildly fragrant. \$1.75.

FIESTA—A dazzling rose with stripes and flecks of bright yellow on a background of rich vermilion. No two flowers are colored exactly alike. A low spreading grower. This gaily colored rose is something different and unusual. \$1.50.

FORTY-NINER—A brilliantly colored bicolor. Outside of petals rich chrome yellow, sometimes over-laid with pink. Outside of petals brilliant Oriental red. Long buds. Many petaled flowers with long stems. Last year All-American selection. \$1.75.

FRED EDMUNDS—All American 1944. Buds burnt-orange, blooms orange-apricot. \$1.50.

FIRST LOVE—New. Long, slender buds of pale pink, borne one flower to the stem. Dainty and beautiful. \$2.00.

JUNO—Marvelous buds and long-lasting flowers in pure sparkling pink. \$1.75.

LOWELL THOMAS—Clear canary yellow. \$1.50.

MME. HENRI GUILLOT—Cerise pink. Long pointed buds. \$1.50.

NOCTURNE—All American for 1948. Bright cardinal red with dark shadings of crimson. Long buds on long stems. Fairly fragrant. \$1.50.

PINKIE—All American 1948. Dainty, fragrant baby rose with long buds and opening into 2-inch flowers in tremendous profusion. The two-foot plants bloom from spring till frost. Fine for corsage use. \$1.50.

PEACE—All American for 1946 and considered by many to be the finest rose in existence. Immense blooms of soft yellow edged with pink. \$2.00.

PINNOCHIO—Salmon, flushed gold. A heavy blooming polyantha. \$1.25.

RUBAIYAT—Red rose to crimson.

SHOW GIRL—Perfect, Long deep pink buds. Fragrant. One of best cutting roses grown. Long stems and lasting blooms. \$1.50.

SATURNIA—Cardinal-red and yellow. A prize winner. \$1.50.

SIGNORA—Orange, apricot and gold blend. \$1.35.

TALLYHO—Inside of petals pink and outside varies from crimson to cardinal red. Spicy

fragrance. Long stemmed, lasting flowers. Last year All-American selection. \$1.75.

TAFFETA—All American 1948. A heavy producer of long-stemmed fragrant buds in rich pink and salmon. The open flower is begonia red with some yellow on the reverse. \$1.50.

Quantity prices on Patented varieties—

3 or more \$2.00 bushes at \$1.70 each.

3 or more \$1.75 varieties at \$1.50 each.

3 or more \$1.50 varieties at \$1.25 each.

1950 - 1951 ALL-AMERICAN AWARD WINNERS

CAPISTRANO—Deep glowing rose-pink blooms with rich, lasting fragrance. \$2.00.

MISSION BELLS—Deep, glowing salmon, opening to a clear shrimp-pink color. \$2.00.

SUTTERS GOLD—Bud orange, overlaid with Indian red. Fragrant. \$2.00

FASHION—A floribundi. Deep coral-peach, double blooms in clusters. Beautiful at all stages. Drops clean. \$2.00.

FOUR NEW CLIMBING ROSES

RED STAECHELIN—

A vigorous growing, ever-blooming variety that produces great quantities of large, double, fragrant red blossoms all through the summer. We believe it to be the finest red climber for Willamette valley conditions. Price \$1.00.

HIGH NOON—

The only climber to ever be awarded All American selection. A repeat blooming climber producing yellow flowers that fade in the hot sun the least of any yellow variety of our knowledge. Price \$1.75.

CLIMBING PEACE—

A climbing form of this great rose. Yellow flowers edged with pink in great size. Price \$2.00.

CLIMBING TEXAS CENTENNIAL—

Long brick-red buds and large flowers. Vigorous growers. \$1.50 ea.

Floribunda Roses

75c each

These are the larger flowered cluster roses. They are usually hybrids between our ordinary hybrid-tea roses and the small flowered polyanthas. They are as continuous blooming as are the polyanthas. For four or five months of continuous color use the floribundas and the polyanthas.

BABY CHATEAU—Clusters of large, double, fragrant garnet shaded red.

CINNABAR—Semi-double scarlet-red. Abundant, continuous blooms.

EUTIN—Double, glowing carmine-red. Clusters up to 100 on a single strong stem. Continuous blooming.

FLORADORA—Very double scarlet-red flowers.

RED RIPPLES—Semi-double, open crimson flowers.

Bush Roses

These are Salem-grown, acclimated rose bushes. We grow most of them in our own nursery. After digging, our bushes are stored outdoors, in moist air. We do not wax our bushes as this unnatural practice is only resorted to to give partial protection against drying out when the bushes must be kept in a dry store. The following list contains most of the better non-patented varieties that have proven adapted to Oregon conditions.

75c each

AMI QUINARD—A very dark red.

AUTUMN—Burnt orange.

AUSTRIAN COPPER—A shrub rose with single flowers with copper red petals with reverse petals golden yellow.

BETTY UPRICHARD—Copper-pink.

CECILE BRUNNER—Tiny buds of pink.

CUBA—Orange-scarlet.

CHRISTOPHER STONE—Blazing crimson. One of the best.

CONDESA DE SASTAGO—Yellow and raspberry red bicolor.

DOROTHY JAMES—Two toned chamois pink.

ETOILE DE HOLLANDE—Dark velvety red.

FRAU KARL DRUSKI—White.

GIRONA—Red and yellow blend.

HINRICH GAEDE—Copper-orange.

LOS ANGELES—Flame pink.

LULU—Slender buds of coral-apricot.

LADY LECONFIELD—Fragrant, creamy-white. Long pointed buds. One of best white.

MRS. E. P. THOM—A fine yellow.

MRS. SAM MCGREEDY—Copper-yellow-orange; long stem; pointed bud.

MRS. P. S. DUPONT—Slender yellow buds.

MME. EDU HERRIOTT—Coral pink.

MME. JULES BOUCHE—White.

MCGREEDY'S YELLOW—One of the best yellows.

MCGREEDY'S IVORY—A fine white.

MOUNT EVEREST—Enormous white flowers. Vigorous grower.

NIGHT—Very dark red.

NIGGER BOY—Long, pointed buds. Frangrant, very dark, velvety blackish maroon. Has heavy flowering habit of the floribundas.

PICTURE—Beautiful pink buds.

POINSETTA—Poinsetta red.

PRES. HOOVER—Orange - scarlet and pink.

RED HOOVER—A beautiful cherry red.

SNOWBIRD—Fragrant, white well formed flowers.

SOUTHPORT—Red.

TALISMAN—Mixture of red, orange and copper.

TEMNO—Fairly large, full, fragrant, very striking dark maroon. Darker than either Night or Ami Quinard and more double.

THE DOCTOR—One of best pinks.

Send For Complete List of

ROSES

including a Fine Selection of
CLIMBERS
MOSS ROSES
POLYANTHA ROSES

Send to—

Knight Percy Nursery

P. O. Box 12, Salem, Oregon
or Phone in and a list will be mailed to you.